

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 23 January 2019

Morning

Paper Reference **WHI03/1C**

History

International Advanced

Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1C: Germany: United, Divided and Reunited, 1870–1990

Sources Booklet

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a Stasi report on the size and structure of the East German Opposition, 1 June 1989.

One of the main lines of attack in the subversive action against socialism in the GDR is the attempt to create and legalise a so-called domestic opposition, and to inspire and organise political underground activity. This is intended to undermine, politically destabilise and, ultimately do away with, socialism.

In carrying out this anti-socialist 'program for democracy' approved by imperialists in the USA, leading political forces in the NATO states are working to develop and promote opposition parties and movements. It is estimated that the political, ideological, and subversive influences of the enemy, as well as the influences deriving from the current situation in some socialist countries, are achieving certain effects among sections of the GDR's population. 5 10

Persistent attempts at gathering and assembling by such persons – who have made it their goal to weaken, undermine, and politically destabilise the GDR to the point of changing its society – have led to the formation of opposition groups. These groups are almost exclusively embedded in the structures of the Protestant churches in the GDR. They are able to make extensive use of the material and technical resources of these churches for their activities. Foreign journalists accredited in the GDR and the staff of diplomatic missions (including secret intelligence staff under cover as diplomats) from non-socialist states, especially from the FRG, the USA, and Great Britain, play a decisive role in this process. 15 20

Source 2: From a newspaper article by Robert J McCartney, 'East German Police, Rock Fans Clash in Berlin for the Third Straight Night,' published in the *International Herald Tribune*, 10 June 1987. The *International Herald Tribune* was an American newspaper.

For the third night in a row, hundreds of young music fans clashed with the East German police, who tried to bar them from listening to a concert just across the Berlin Wall. It was the most serious outbreak of public discontent in East Berlin in nearly ten years.

The police arrested several dozen young people, wrestling them into police cars and occasionally beating them. The East German authorities denied that there had been any clashes between young people and the police but said there had been Western attempts to provoke trouble. 25

The young people, mostly in their 20s or late teens, chanted "Gorbachev! Gorbachev!" in an evident appeal to the authorities in East Germany to copy some of the Soviet leader's reforms aimed at easing restrictions on expression. 30
The demonstrators tossed small firecrackers and empty wine bottles over lines of police officers and plainclothes agents, who blocked them at several points from coming any closer to the Berlin Wall. They also shouted 'The wall must go.'
The three nights of disturbances were the most serious in East Berlin for ten years. 35

The street confrontations are likely to sharpen the dilemma facing the East German president, Erich Honecker, who has resisted Mikhail Gorbachev's appeals for greater openness and democracy in communist societies.

According to diplomats and other political observers, the East German authorities have said that they fear that an easing of restrictions on the media or on public debate could be more disruptive than in other East European countries. That is because East Germans, with ready access to Western television and radio and with family and historical ties to West Germany, are more likely than other East Europeans to expect Western-style freedoms. 40
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